UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/353,383	07/15/1999	TOSHIHIRO SHIMA	Q55113	3442

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2624	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/353,383	SHIMA, TOSHIHIRO
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	King Y. Poon	2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 November 2003*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-36* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-36* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *10 November 2003 and 21 September 1999* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by
the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application)
since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet.
37 CFR 1.78.

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific
reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .		6) ☐ Other: .

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The new title, and the drawings submitted on 11/10/2003 has been accepted.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --
(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The change made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act

of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application

being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily

published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3.   Claims 1, 3, 6, 8, 24, 25, 28-31, 33, 35, 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)

as being anticipated by Gase (US 6,184,996).

Regarding claim 1: Gase teaches a printing system (fig. 1) comprising: a host

computer (client processor, column 3, lines 26-28) for generating job data (text/job data

in a response, column 3, lines 28-29, which is generated by the client processor; also

see column 1, lines 40-47) of a print job (print job, column 3, line 29); a storage unit (in

order for the computer not losing a print job data that is created by an application, the

print job data must be stored in a storage device; the print job ready for submission,

column 3, lines 4-7, is referring to the actual print data has already been generated)

inside the host computer for storing the job data; and a printer (printer 14, column 3, line

30) for receiving (column 5, lines 24-25) and printing (column 3, line 30) the job data

from the host computer, (client processor, column 3, lines 26-28) wherein the printer

(printer 14, column 3, lines 26-27) sends a job request (column 3, lines 26-27) to the

host computer, and the host computer (client processor, column 3, lines 26-28) sends

the job data (text, column 3, line 29) to the printer (printer 14, column 3, line 30) in

response to the job request sent from the printer, (column 3, lines 28-30) wherein the

host computer can (possible) generate the job data of the print job at a time which is

later than a time of receipt of the print job (column 4, lines 40-47, column 4 lines 15-25,

teaches the print job is added by entering an URL address; since inherently, the URL is

a name, and can be enter regardless whether the print job data is generated or not.

Therefore, inherently, it is possible for the host computer to generate the job data of the

print job at a time which is later than a time of receipt of the print job name).

Regarding claim 3: Gase teaches wherein the host computer (client processor,

column 3, lines 26-28) sends job location data (URL, column 3, line 20) showing a

location (located, column 3, line 28) of the job data (text, column 3, line 29) to the

printer, (printer 14, column 3, line 30) and the printer (printer 14, column 3, line 30)

sends the job request (request, column 3, line 27) to the host computer (client

processor, column 3, lines 26-28) which the job location data (URL, column 3, lines 26-

29) shows.

Regarding claim 6: Gase teaches a method of sending job data (text, column 3,

line 29) of a print job (column 3, line 29) to a printer (printer 14, column 3, line 30),

comprising steps of: receiving the print job in a host computer; (the print job is received

form an application, column 3, lines 1-10); generating the job data (text/job data in a

response, column 3, lines 28-29, which is generated by the client processor; also see

column 1, lines 40-47) of the print job in the host computer; storing (print job is already

created and being held in the client processor before sending to the printer. Inherently, in to prevent the print data from losing, the print data must be stored in a storage unit) the job data (print job, column 3, line 5, print job consist of text data, column 3, line 29) in a storage unit in the host computer; sending a job request (request, column 3, line 25-30) from the printer (printer 14, column 3, lines 12) to the host computer; and sending the job data (print job, column 3, line 5, print job consist of text data, column 3, line 29) from the host computer to the printer in response to the job request. (Column 3, lines 24-30), wherein the host computer can (possible) generate the job data of the print job at a time which is later than a time of receipt of the print job (column 4, lines 40-47, column 4 lines 15-25, teaches the print job is added by entering an URL address; since inherently, the URL is a name, and can be enter regardless whether the print job data is generated or not. Therefore, inherently, it is possible for the host computer to generate the job data of the print job at a time which is later than a time of receipt of the print job name).

Regarding claim 8: Gase teaches a step of sending job location data (URL, column 3, lines 15-20) showing a location of the job data (column 3, lines 27-28) from the host computer (client processor, column 3, lines 19-20) to the printer, (printer 14, column 3, line 12) wherein, in the step of sending the job request, the printer sends the job request (column 3, lines 25-30) to a host computer which the job location data shows.

Regarding claim 24: Gase teaches a host computer (client processor, column 3, line 2) of a printer (printer, column 3, line 1, for printing print job for the client processor, column 3, lines 25-30) comprising: a storage (application has a print job ready for submission to printer, column 3, lines 5-6, i.e., print job is already created and being held in the client processor before sending to the printer. The process that is preventing

the host from losing the print job before it is being sent to the printer is storing. It is

inherent that storing a print job uses a storage) for storing generated job data of a print

job (received from the application of the computer, column 3, lines 5) which was

received by the host computer; and a transmitter (the program code of the program

module, column 1, lines 22-25, of the client processor that controls communicating a

response, column 1, lines 41-43) for sending the stored job data to a printer (printer,

column 3, line 24) in response (responds, column 3, line 29) to a job request (request,

column 3, line 27) from the printer, wherein the host computer can (possible) generate

the job data of the print job at a time which is later than a time of receipt of the print job

(column 4, lines 40-47, column 4 lines 15-25, teaches the print job is added by entering

an URL address; since inherently, the URL is a name, and can be enter regardless

whether the print job data is generated or not. Therefore, inherently, it is possible for

the host computer to generate the job data of the print job at a time which is later than a

time of receipt of the print job name).

Note: It is inherently that when a computer using program modules/software for

controlling the functions of the computer, different function of the computer requires

different program code.

Regarding claim 25: Gase teaches the host computer further comprising a

location information section (program code of the program module, column 1, lines 22-

25, of the client processor that originated the message with the URL, column 3, lines

16-21) for sending job location data (URL, column 3, line 20) showing a location of the

job data (located, column 3, lines 25-30) to one of the printer (the printer, column 3,

lines 15-18) and a print server (since the claim calls for one of the printer and a server,

showing one printer would meet the claimed limitations).

Regarding claim 28: Gase teaches a method of operating a host computer (client processor, column 3, line 2) of a printer, (printer, column 3, line 1, for printing print job for the client processor, column 3, lines 25-30), comprising steps of: storing generated job data of a print job; (application has a print job ready for submission to printer, column 3, lines 5-6, i.e., print job is already created and being held in the client processor before sending to the printer. The process that is preventing the host from losing the print job before it is being sent to the printer is storing) which was received (received from an application of the host, column 3, lines 5-6) by the host computer; and sending (submission, column 3, line 6) the stored job data to a printer in response (responds, column 3, line 29) to a job request (request, column 3, line 27) from the printer, wherein the host computer can (possible) generate the job data of the print job at a time which is later than a time of receipt of the print job (column 4, lines 40-47, column 4 lines 15-25, teaches the print job is added by entering an URL address; since inherently, the URL is a name, and can be enter regardless whether the print job data is generated or not. Therefore, inherently, it is possible for the host computer to generate the job data of the print job at a time which is later than a time of receipt of the print job name).

Regarding claim 29: Gase teaches a step of sending job location data (URL, column 3, line 20) showing a location of the job data (located, column 3, lines 25-30) to one of the printer (the printer, column 3, lines 15-18) and a print server (since the claim calls for one of the printer and a server, showing one printer would meet the claimed limitations).

Regarding claim 30: A record medium readable (note) by a computer on which a program for instructing a computer (client processor, fig. 1, column 3, line 2) to execute the following steps is recorded, the steps comprising: a step of storing (application has a

print job ready for submission to printer, column 3, lines 5-6, i.e., print job is already created and being held in the client processor before sending to the printer. The process that is preventing the host from losing the print job before it is being sent to the printer is storing) generated job data of a print job (text of a print job, column 3, lines 25-30) which was received (received from an application by the host, column 3, lines 4-7) by the computer; and a step of sending (submission, column 3, line 6) the stored job data to a printer (printer 14, column 3, line 6, for printing print job for the client processor) in response (responds, column 3, line 29) to a job request (request, column 3, line 27) from the printer, wherein the host computer can (possible) generate the job data of the print job at a time which is later than a time of receipt of the print job (column 4, lines 40-47, column 4 lines 15-25, teaches the print job is added by entering an URL address; since inherently, the URL is a name, and can be enter regardless whether the print job data is generated or not. Therefore, inherently, it is possible for the host computer to generate the job data of the print job at a time which is later than a time of receipt of the print job name).

Note: Gase, column 1, lines 20-25, teaches the computer is running by operating system and program modules/software; it is inherently that a computer controlled by operating system and program modules/software requires a record medium readable by a computer for storing the operating system and program steps.

Regarding claim 31: Gase teaches wherein a program for instructing a computer to further execute a step of sending job location data (URL, column 3, line 20) showing a location of the job data (located, column 3, line 28) to one of the printer (the printer, column 3, lines 15-21) and a print server (since the claim calls for one of the printer and a server, showing one printer would meet the claimed limitations) is recorded.

Regarding claim 33: Gase teaches a location information section (the program that allows user to enter new job, column 4, lines 40-50) for sending job location data (print job are entered by using URL, column 3, lines 15-25) showing a location of the job data to a print server (the printer/server, column 3, lines 12-15).

Regarding claim 35: Gase teaches a location information section (the program that allows user to enter new job, column 4, lines 40-50) for sending job location data (print job are entered by using URL, column 3, lines 15-25) showing a location of the job data to a print server (the printer/server, column 3, lines 12-15).

Regarding claim 36: Gase teaches wherein a program for instructing a computer to execute a step of (the program that allows user to enter new job, column 4, lines 40-50) sending job location data (print job are entered by using URL, column 3, lines 15-25) showing a location of the job data to a print server (the printer/server, column 3, lines 12-15), is recorded.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 11-13, 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gase (US 6,184,996) in view of Zimmerman et al (US 5,490,237).

Regarding claim 11: Gase teaches a printer (printer 14, column 3, line 12) comprising: a job request section (the software code of the browser program that request print job, column 3, lines 25-30) for demanding job data (text of print job, column 3, lines 25-30) of a print job from a host computer (client processor, column 3, lines 27, that the print job is located, column 3, lines 5-8) having the job data; and a printing section (the software code of the program of the printer that controls the printer to received the transmitted text of a print job, column 3, lines 25-30, and the software code that controls the printer to print the text) for receiving and printing the job data sent from the host computer in response (response, column 3, line 29) to a request (request, column 3, line 27) from the job request section.

Note: Column 5, lines 1-10, Gase teaches the printer is controlled by software procedures. It is inherent that different procedures of the printer are controlled by different software code.

Gase does not teach the details within the printer - a print engine, a receive buffer memory, and wherein the printer processes the print job according to a condition of the engine and the receive buffer memory.

Zimmerman, in the same area using a printer for printing, shows the detail of a printer having a print engine, (column 5, line 29) a receive buffer memory, (column 5, lines 35-36) and wherein the printer processes the print job (time to print, column 5, lines 35-39) according to a condition (speed, column 5, line 29) of the engine and the receive buffer memory (percentage of page in buffer, column 5, lines 25-39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer to include: a print engine, a receive buffer memory, and wherein the printer processes the print job according to a condition of the engine and the receive buffer memory.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer by the teaching of Zimmerman because of the following reasons: (a) it would have provide a hardware device/print engine to carry out the printing; (b) it would prevent the data from being lost by using a buffer; and (c) it would have prevented the print engine from stopping during printing which will degrade the print quality.

Regarding claim 12: Gase teaches wherein the job request section receives job location data (received URL, column 3, lines 15-20) showing a location of the job data (column 3, lines 18-20) from a print server, (the computer that generates the URL message other than the computer where the print job resided, column 3, lines 18-21, column 3, lines 5-9; each client processor is a print server, column 3, lines 1-4, that serves the printer's request, column 1, lines 41-45, column 3, lines 25-30) and the job request section sends a job request (request, column 3, line 27) to the host computer (client processor, column 3, lines 27, that the print job is located, column 3, lines 5-8) which the job location data shows (column 3, lines 15-30).

Regarding claim 13: Gase teaches the printer further comprising a print server (job queue 28, column 3, lines 24) for receiving job location data (URL, column 3, line 30-35) showing a location (located, column 3, line 28) of the job data (text of print job,

column 3, line 27, column 3, line 29) from the host computer (client processor, column

3, lines 27, that the print job is located, column 3, lines 5-8) and temporarily storing it,

(since the print job is stored in the queue as URLs, column 3, lines 30-35, and the print

job/URL in the queue would be canceled, column 4, lines 37-40, the storing of the URLs

are temporarily) wherein the job request section (the software code of the browser

program that request print job, column 3, lines 25-30) sends the job request (column 3,

lines 25-30) to the host computer (client processor, column 3, lines 27, that the print job

is located, column 3, lines 5-8) which the job location data (URL, column 3, lines 24-26)

stored in the print server (job queue 28, column 3, lines 24) shows.

Regarding claim 16: Gase teaches a method of operating a printer, (printer 14,

column 3, line 12) comprising steps of demanding job data (sending job request, column

3, lines 25-30) of a print job from a host computer (client processor that sends the text

of a print job, column 3, lines 25-30) having the job data (text of a print job, column 3,

lines 29-30); and receiving and printing the job data (column 3, lines 28-30) sent from

the host computer (client, column 3, line 28) in response to a job request (request,

column 3, line 27) of the demanding step.

Gase does not teach the details within the printer - a print engine, a receive

buffer memory, and wherein the printer processes the print job according to a condition

of the engine and the receive buffer memory.

Zimmerman, in the same area using a printer for printing, shows the detail of a

printer having a print engine, (column 5, line 29) a receive buffer memory, (column 5,

lines 35-36) and wherein the printer processes the print job (time to print, column 5,

lines 35-39) according to a condition (speed, column 5, line 29) of the engine and the

receive buffer memory (percentage of page in buffer, column 5, lines 25-39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer to include: a print engine, a receive buffer memory, and wherein the printer processes the print job according to a condition of the engine and the receive buffer memory.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer by the teaching of Zimmerman because of the following reasons: (a) it would have provide a hardware device/print engine to carry out the printing; (b) it would prevent the data from being lost by using a buffer; and (c) it would have prevented the print engine from stopping during printing which will degrade the print quality.

Regarding claim 17: Gase teaches a step of receiving job location data (URL, column 3, line 20) lines showing a location of the job data (column 3, lines 27-28) from a print server (the computer that generates the URL message other than the computer where the print job resided, column 3, lines 18-21, column 3, lines 5-9; each client processor is a print server, column 3, lines 1-4, that serves the printer's request, column 1, lines 41-45, column 3, lines 25-30), wherein in the step of demanding, the job request (request, column 3, lines 26-27) is sent to the host computer (client processor, column 3, lines 28-30) which the job location data shows. (Column 3, lines 25-30)

Regarding claim 18: Gase teaches a step of receiving job location data (received URL, column 3, lines 17) showing a location of the job data (column 3, lines 25-30) from the host computer (client processor, column 3, line 27) and temporarily storing it, (since the print job is stored in the queue as URLs, column 3, lines 30-35, and the print job/URL in the queue would be canceled, column 4, lines 37-40, the storing of the URLs is temporarily) wherein, in the step of demanding, the job request is sent to the host computer which the stored job location data shows (column 3, lines 25-30).

6.   Claims 2, 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Gase as applied to claims 1, and 6 above and further in view of Debry (US 6,385,728).

Regarding claim 2: Gase teaches a printing system (fig. 1) comprising: a host

computer (client processor, column 3, lines 26-28) for generating job data (text/job data

in a response, column 3, lines 28-29, which is generated by the client processor; also

see column 1, lines 40-47) of a print job (print job, column 3, line 29); and a printer

(printer 14, column 3, line 30) for receiving (column 5, lines 24-25) and printing (column

3, line 30) the job data from the host computer, (client processor, column 3, lines 26-28)

wherein the printer (printer 14, column 3, lines 26-27) sends a job request (column 3,

lines 26-27) to the host computer, and the host computer (client processor, column 3,

lines 26-28) sends the job data (text, column 3, line 29) to the printer (printer 14, column

3, line 30) in response to the job request sent from the printer. (Column 3, lines 28-30)

Gase teaches the printing system, further comprising a print server (the other

client processor (not the host computer) that send the URL of a print job located at the

host computer that has the print job, column 3, lines 5-10, each client processor is also

a print server, column 3, lines 1-4, that serves the printer's request, column 1, lines 41-

45, column 3, lines 25-30), the server sends job location data (URL, column 3, lines 15-

21) to the printer, (printer 14, column 3, line 12) and the printer sends the job request

(request, column 3, lines 27-28) to the host computer (client processor that the print job

is residing) which the job location data shows. (Column 3, lines 25-30)

Gase does not teach wherein the host computer sends job location data showing

a location of the job data to the printer server and the print server temporarily stores the

job location data.

Debry, in the same area of sending a print request from a printer to a host

computer to request a document to be printed by the printer, (column 11, lines 63-67,

column 11, lines 1-5, fig. 5) teaches the host computer (file source, column 5, lines 20-25, document source, column 7, lines 16) sends job location data (column 7, lines 20-25, column 10, line 65) showing a location of the job data to the user's computer, (Column 6, lines 60-62), and the user's computer temporarily stores the job location data (The print job location information is located in the will call certificate, column 7, lines 15-25, and the will call certificate is being send with a job request, column 8, lines 65-67. Therefore, the will call certificate/print job location information is temporarily being stored in the user's computer from the time the user's computer received the will call certificate to the time the certificate being sent) before sending the job location data to a print server.

Since the computer used by a user would be used as a print server in Debry, column 6, lines 65-67, column 7, lines 1-2, and the client processor in Gase is a print server, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printing system to include: the host computer sends job location data (URL) showing a location of the job data to the printer server (the computer that sends URL to a printer to request a print job from the host), and the print server temporarily stores the job location data.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printing system by the teaching of Debry because of the following reasons: (a) the user, column 3, lines 5-9, Gase, in one computer that may wish to have a print job that is presented in another computer submitted to the printer, would not have to walk to the another computer to check the URL of the print job or remembering the URL of the print job if Gase's computer system is being modified to have the host computer sends job location data (URL) showing a location of the job data to the printer server (the computer that sends URL to a printer to

request a print job from the host); (b) it would have solved the problem created when a user would like to print a document in a remote location but the user's computer system is not secure, is having too much network traffic, or may not have storage space for receiving the print job, as taught by Debry at column 3, lines 44-65; and (c) temporarily storing the job location data would prevent the server from losing the job location data.

Regarding claim 7: Gase teaches a method of sending job data (text, column 3, line 29) of a print job (column 3, line 29) to a printer (printer 14, column 3, line 30), comprising steps of: storing (application has a print job ready for submission to printer, column 3, lines 5-6, i.e., print job is already created and being held in the client processor before sending to the printer. The process that is preventing the host from losing the print job before it is being sent to the printer is storing) the job data (print job, column 3, line 5, print job consist of text data, column 3, line 29) in a host computer; sending a job request (request, column 3, line 25-30) from the printer (printer 14, column 3, lines 12) to the host computer; and sending the job data (print job, column 3, line 5, print job consist of text data, column 3, line 29) from the host computer to the printer in response to the job request. (Column 3, lines 24-30)

Gase also teaches: a print server (the other client processor that send the URL of a print job located at the host computer that has the print job, column 3, lines 5-10, each client processor is also a print server, column 3, lines 1-4, that serves the printer's request, column 1, lines 41-45, column 3, lines 25-30), the server sends job location data (URL, column 3, lines 15- 21) to the printer, (printer 14, column 3, line 12) and wherein, in the step of sending job request, the printer sends the job request (request, column 3, lines 27-28) to the host computer (client processor that the print job is residing) which the job location data shows. (Column 3, lines 25-30)

Gase does not teach wherein the host computer sends job location data showing a location of the job data to the printer server and the print server temporarily stores the job location data.

Debry, in the same area of sending a print request from a printer to a host computer to request a document to be printed by the printer, (column 11, lines 63-67, column 11, lines 1-5, fig. 5) teaches the host computer (file source, column 5, lines 20-25, document source, column 7, lines 16) sends job location data (column 7, lines 20-25, column 10, line 65) showing a location of the job data to the user's computer, (Column 6, lines 60-62), and the user's computer temporarily stores the job location data (The print job location information is located in the will call certificate, column 7, lines 15-25, and the will call certificate is being send with a job request, column 8, lines 65-67. Therefore, the will call certificate/print job location information is temporarily being stored in the user's computer from the time the user's computer received the will call certificate to the time the certificate being sent) before sending the job location data to a print server.

Since the computer used by a user would be used as a print server in Debry, column 6, lines 65-67, column 7, lines 1-2, and the client processor in Gase is a print server, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printing system to include: the host computer sends job location data (URL) showing a location of the job data to the printer server (the computer that sends URL to a printer to request a print job from the host), and temporarily storing the job location data in the print server.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printing system by the teaching of Debry because of the following reasons: (a) the user, column 3, lines 5-9, Gase, in one

computer that may wish to have a print job that is presented in another computer
submitted to the printer, would not have to walk to the another computer to check the
URL of the print job or remembering the URL of the print job if Gase's computer system
is being modified to have the host computer sends job location data (URL) showing a
location of the job data to the printer server (the computer that sends URL to a printer to
request a print job from the host); (b) it would have solved the problem created when a
user would like to print a document in a remote location but the user's computer system
is not secure, is having too much network traffic, or may not have storage space for
receiving the print job, as taught by Debry at column 3, lines 44-65; and (c) temporarily
storing the job location data would prevent the server from losing the job location data.

7.   Claims 4, 5, 9, 10, 26, 27, 32, 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
unpatentable over Gase as applied to claims 1, 6, 24, 30 above and further in view of
Pipeline Corporation (column 1, lines 48-60, Gase).

        Regarding claim 4: Gase does not teach wherein the printer can specify a
desired part of the job data when the printer sends the job request to the host computer,
and host computer sends only the specified part of the job data to the printer in
response to the job request.

        However, column 1, lines 47-60, Gase teaches that pipeline corporation
disclosed a method that a print job (print job of a document, column 1, line 59) is divided
into units of print pages (column 1, lines 58) and each print pages (part of a print job) is
separately accessed by the printer by requesting the part of the print job data/page
using the location information (URL) for the particular part of the print job data/page,
and the host sends only the specified part of the print job data/page to the printer
(column 1, lines 48-60). A user, from the user's computer, using the home page of a

printer would inform the printer of a location of each part (URLs of desired print pages) constituting the job data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printing system to include: the printer can specify a desired part of the job data when the printer sends the job request to the host computer, and the host computer sends only the specified part of the job data to the printer in response to the job request.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer because of the following reason: (a) it would have allowed users to access the page of a document that the user is interested in printing and thereby, reduces the data to be downloaded to the printer, and speed up the printing time; and (b) since Gase already knows about the method of using URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, it would have been obvious for Gase to use URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, when Gase only interest in printing a page within a multi-page documents-especially the multi-page document contains hundreds of pages.

Regarding claim 5: Gase does not teach wherein the host computer informs the printer of a location of each part constituting the job data, the printer can specify a desired part of the job data based upon the informed location of each part when the printer sends the job request to the host computer, and the host computer sends only the specified part of the job data to the printer in response to the job request.

However, column 1, lines 47-60, Gase teaches that pipeline corporation disclosed a method that a print job (print job of a document, column 1, line 59) is divided into units of print pages (column 1, lines 58) and each print pages (part of a print job) is

separately accessed by the printer by requesting the part of the print job data/page using the location information (URL) for the particular part of the print job data/page, and the host sends only the specified part of the print job data/page to the printer (column 1, lines 48-60). A user, from the user's computer, using the home page of a printer would inform the printer of a location of each part (URLs of desired print pages) constituting the job data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printing system to include: the host computer informs the printer of a location of each part constituting the job data, the printer can specify a desired part of the job data based upon the informed location of each part when the printer sends the job request to the host computer, and the host computer sends only the specified part of the job data to the printer in response to the job request.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer because of the following reason: (a) it would have allowed users to access the page of a document that the user is interested in printing and thereby, reduces the data to be downloaded to the printer, and speed up the printing time; and (b) since Gase already knows about the method of using URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, it would have been obvious for Gase to use URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, when Gase only interest in printing a page within a multi-page documents-especially the multi-page document contains hundreds of pages.

Regarding claim 9: Gase does not teach wherein the printer can specify a desired part of the job data in the step of sending the job request, and the host

computer sends only the specified part of the job data to the printer in the step of sending the job data.

However, column 1, lines 47-60, Gase teaches that pipeline corporation disclosed a method that a print job (print job of a document, column 1, line 59) is divided into units of print pages (column 1, lines 58) and each print pages (part of a print job) is separately accessed by the printer by requesting the part of the print job data/page using the location information (URL) for the particular part of the print job data/page, and the host sends only the specified part of the print job data/page to the printer (column 1, lines 48-60). A user, from the user's computer, using the home page of a printer would inform the printer of a location of each part (URLs of desired print pages) constituting the job data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's method of sending job data of a print job to include: the printer can specify a desired part of the job data in the step of sending the job request, and the host computer sends only the specified part of the job data to the printer in the step of sending the job data.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer because of the following reason: (a) it would have allowed users to access the page of a document that the user is interested in printing and thereby, reduces the data to be downloaded to the printer, and speed up the printing time; and (b) since Gase already knows about the method of using URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, it would have been obvious for Gase to use URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, when Gase only

interest in printing a page within a multi-page documents-especially the multi-page

document contains hundreds of pages.

Regarding claim 10: Gase does not teach a step of informing the printer of a

location of each part of constituting the job data from the host computer, wherein, in the

step of sending the job request, the printer can specify a desired part of the job data,

and in the step of sending the job data, the host computer sends only the specified part

of the job data to the printer.

However, column 1, lines 47-60, Gase teaches that pipeline corporation

disclosed a method that a print job (print job of a document, column 1, line 59) is divided

into units of print pages (column 1, lines 58) and each print pages (part of a print job) is

separately accessed by the printer by requesting the part of the print job data/page

using the location information (URL) for the particular part of the print job data/page,

and the host sends only the specified part of the print job data/page to the printer

(column 1, lines 48-60). A user, from the user's computer, using the home page of a

printer would inform the printer of a location of each part (URLs of desired print pages)

constituting the job data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's method of sending job data of

a print job to include: a step of informing the printer of a location of each part of

constituting the job data from the host computer; in the step of sending the job request,

the printer can specify a desired part of the job data; and in the step of sending the job

data, the host computer sends only the specified part of the job data to the printer.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer because of the following

reason: (a) it would have allowed users to access the page of a document that the user

is interested in printing and thereby, reduces the data to be downloaded to the printer, and speed up the printing time; and (b) since Gase already knows about the method of using URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, it would have been obvious for Gase to use URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, when Gase only interest in printing a page within a multi-page documents-especially the multi-page document contains hundreds of pages.

Regarding claim 26: Gase does not teach wherein, if a part of the job data is specified in the job request from the printer, the transmitter sends only the specified part of the job data to the printer.

However, column 1, lines 47-60, Gase teaches that pipeline corporation disclosed a method that a print job (print job of a document, column 1, line 59) is divided into units of print pages (column 1, lines 58) and each print pages (part of a print job) is separately accessed by the printer by requesting the part of the print job data/page using the location information (URL) for the particular part of the print job data/page, and the host sends only the specified part of the print job data/page to the printer. (Column 1, lines 48-60) A user, from the user's computer, using the home page of a printer would inform the printer of a location of each part (URLs of desired print pages) constituting the job data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's host computer to include: wherein, if a part of the job data is specified in the job request from the printer, the transmitter sends only the specified part of the job data to the printer.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase because of the following reason: (a) it

would have allowed users to access the page of a document that the user is interested

in printing and thereby, reduces the data to be downloaded to the printer, and speed up

the printing time; and (b) since Gase already knows about the method of using URLs to

represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer,

it would have been obvious for Gase to use URLs to represent individual print pages of

a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, when Gase only interest in printing

a page within a multi-page documents-especially the multi-page document contains

hundreds of pages.

Regarding claim 27: Gase teaches means (the program module, column 1, lines

22-25, of the client processor that originated the message with the URL, column 3, lines

16-21) for informing one of the printer (the printer, column 3, lines 15-18) and a server

(since the claim calls for one of the printer and a server, showing one printer would

meet the claimed limitations) of a location of the job data.

Gase does not teach informing the printer of a location of each part constituting

the job data, wherein, if a part of the job data is specified based upon the informed

location in the job request from the printer, the transmitter sends only the specified part

of the job data to the printer.

However, column 1, lines 47-60, Gase teaches that pipeline corporation

disclosed a method that a print job (print job of a document, column 1, line 59) is divided

into units of print pages (column 1, lines 58) and each print pages (part of a print job) is

separately accessed by the printer by requesting the part of the print job data/page

using the location information (URL) for the particular part of the print job data/page,

and the host sends only the specified part of the print job data/page to the printer

(column 1, lines 48-60). A user, from the user's computer, using the home page of a

printer would inform the printer of a location of each part (URLs of desired print pages) constituting the job data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's means for informing the printer a location of the job data, and the transmitter to include: informing the printer of a location of each part constituting the job data, wherein, if a part of the job data is specified based upon the informed location in the job request from the printer, the transmitter sends only the specified part of the job data to the printer.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase because of the following reason: (a) it would have allowed users to access the page of a document that the user is interested in printing and thereby, reduces the data to be downloaded to the printer, and speed up the printing time; and (b) since Gase already knows about the method of using URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, it would have been obvious for Gase to use URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, when Gase only interest in printing a page within a multi-page documents-especially the multi-page document contains hundreds of pages.

Regarding claim 32: Gase does not teach wherein, if a part of the job data is specified in the job request from the printer, only the specified part of the job data is sent to the printer in the step of sending job data.

However, column 1, lines 47-60, Gase teaches that pipeline corporation disclosed a method that a print job (print job of a document, column 1, line 59) is divided into units of print pages (column 1, lines 58) and each print pages (part of a print job) is separately accessed by the printer by requesting the part of the print job data/page

using the location information (URL) for the particular part of the print job data/page, and the host sends only the specified part of the print job data/page to the printer. (Column 1, lines 48-60) A user, from the user's computer, using the home page of a printer would inform the printer of a location of each part (URLs of desired print pages) constituting the job data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's host computer program step to include: wherein, if a part of the job data is specified in the job request from the printer, only the specified part of the job data is sent to the printer in the step of sending job data.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase because of the following reason: (a) it would have allowed users to access the page of a document that the user is interested in printing and thereby, reduces the data to be downloaded to the printer, and speed up the printing time; and (b) since Gase already knows about the method of using URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, it would have been obvious for Gase to use URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, when Gase only interest in printing a page within a multi-page documents-especially the multi-page document contains hundreds of pages.

Regarding claim 34: Gase teaches means (the program module, column 1, lines 22-25, of the client processor that originated the message with the URL, column 3, lines 16-21) for informing a print server (column 3, lines 12-13) of a location of the job data.

Gase does not teach informing the printer of a location of each part constituting the job data, wherein, if a part of the job data is specified based upon the informed

location in the job request from the printer, the transmitter sends only the specified part of the job data to the printer.

However, column 1, lines 47-60, Gase teaches that pipeline corporation disclosed a method that a print job (print job of a document, column 1, line 59) is divided into units of print pages (column 1, lines 58) and each print pages (part of a print job) is separately accessed by the printer by requesting the part of the print job data/page using the location information (URL) for the particular part of the print job data/page, and the host sends only the specified part of the print job data/page to the printer (column 1, lines 48-60). A user, from the user's computer, using the home page of a printer would inform the printer of a location of each part (URLs of desired print pages) constituting the job data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's means for informing the printer a location of the job data, and the transmitter to include: informing the printer of a location of each part constituting the job data, wherein, if a part of the job data is specified based upon the informed location in the job request from the printer, the transmitter sends only the specified part of the job data to the printer.

8.   Claims 14, 15, 19, 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gase in view of Zimmerman as applied to claims 11, 16 above and further in view of Pipeline Corporation (column 1, lines 48-60, Gase).

Regarding claim 14: Gase does not teach wherein the job request section can specify a desired part of the job data for the host computer when the job request section sends the job request, and the printing section receives only the desired part of job data

sent from the host computer in response to a request from the job request section and prints it.

However, column 1, lines 47-60, Gase teaches that pipeline corporation disclosed a method that a print job (print job of a document, column 1, line 59) is divided into units of print pages (column 1, lines 58) and each print pages (part of a print job) is separately accessed by the printer by requesting the part of the print job data/page using the location information (URL) for the particular part of the print job data/page, and the host sends only the specified part of the print job data/page to the printer (column 1, lines 48-60). A user, from the user's computer, using the home page of a printer would inform the printer of a location of each part (URLs of desired print pages) constituting the job data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer to include: the job request section can specify a desired part of the job data for the host computer when the job request section sends the job request, and the printing section receives only the desired part of job data sent from the host computer in response to a request from the job request section and prints it.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer because of the following reason: (a) it would have allowed users to access the page of a document that the user is interested in printing and thereby, reduces the data to be downloaded to the printer, and speed up the printing time; and (b) since Gase already knows about the method of using URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, it would have been obvious for Gase to use URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, when Gase only

interest in printing a page within a multi-page documents-especially the multi-page

document contains hundreds of pages.

Regarding claim 15: Gase does not teach the printer further comprising means

which a location of each part constituting the job data is informed from the host

computer, wherein the job request section can specify a desired part of the job data for

the host computer based upon the informed location of each part when the job request

section sends the job request, and the printing section receives only the desired part of

the job data sent from the host computer in response to a request from the job request

section and prints it.

However, column 1, lines 47-60, Gase teaches that pipeline corporation

disclosed a method that a print job (print job of a document, column 1, line 59) is divided

into units of print pages (column 1, lines 58) and each print pages (part of a print job) is

separately accessed by the printer by requesting the part of the print job data/page

using the location information (URL) for the particular part of the print job data/page,

and the host sends only the specified part of the print job data/page to the printer

(column 1, lines 48-60). A user, from the user's computer, using the home page of a

printer would inform the printer of a location of each part (URLs of desired print pages)

constituting the job data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer to include:

means/software code such that the printer would allow the location of each part

constituting the job data to be informed from the host computer; the job request section

can specify a desired part of the job data for the host computer based upon the

informed location of each part when the job request section sends the job request, and

the printing section receives only the desired part of the job data sent from the host computer in response to a request from the job request section and prints it.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer because of the following reason: (a) it would have allowed users to access the page of a document that the user is interested in printing and thereby, reduces the data to be downloaded to the printer, and speed up the printing time; and (b) since Gase already knows about the method of using URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, it would have been obvious for Gase to use URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, when Gase only interest in printing a page within a multi-page documents-especially the multi-page document contains hundreds of pages.

Regarding claim 19: Gase does not teach wherein, in the step of demanding, a desired part of the job data can be specified for the host computer, and in the step of printing, only the desired part of the job data sent from the host computer in response to the job request is received and printed.

However, column 1, lines 47-60, Gase teaches that pipeline corporation disclosed a method that a print job (print job of a document, column 1, line 59) is divided into units of print pages (column 1, lines 58) and each print pages (part of a print job) is separately accessed by the printer by requesting the part of the print job data/page using the location information (URL) for the particular part of the print job data/page, and the host sends only the specified part of the print job data/page to the printer (column 1, lines 48-60). A user, from the user's computer, using the home page of a printer would inform the printer of a location of each part (URLs of desired print pages) constituting the job data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer to include: in the step of demanding, a desired part of the job data can be specified for the host computer, and in the step of printing, only the desired part of the job data sent from the host computer in response to the job request is received and printed.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer because of the following reason: (a) it would have allowed users to access the page of a document that the user is interested in printing and thereby, reduces the data to be downloaded to the printer, and speed up the printing time; and (b) since Gase already knows about the method of using URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, it would have been obvious for Gase to use URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by the printer, when Gase only interest in printing a page within a multi-page documents-especially the multi-page document contains hundreds of pages.

Regarding claim 20: Gase does not teach a step of being informed of a location of each part constituting the job data from the host computer, wherein, in the step of demanding, a desired part of the job data can be specified for the host computer based upon the informed location of each part, and in the step of printing, only the desired part of the job data sent from the host computer in response to the job request is received and printed.

However, column 1, lines 47-60, Gase teaches that pipeline corporation disclosed a method that a print job (print job of a document, column 1, line 59) is divided into units of print pages (column 1, lines 58) and each print pages (part of a print job) is separately accessed by the printer by requesting the part of the print job data/page

using the location information (URL) for the particular part of the print job data/page,

and the host sends only the specified part of the print job data/page to the printer

(column 1, lines 48-60). A user, from the user's computer, using the home page of a

printer would inform the printer of a location of each part (URLs of desired print pages)

constituting the job data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's method of operating a printer

to include: a step of being informed of a location of each part constituting the job data

from the host computer; in the step of demanding, a desired part of the job data can be

specified for the host computer based upon the informed location of each part; and in

the step of printing, only the desired part of the job data sent from the host computer in

response to the job request is received and printed.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to have modified Gase's method of operating a printer because

of the following reason: (a) it would have allowed users to access the page of a

document that the user is interested in printing and thereby, reduces the data to be

downloaded to the printer, and speed up the printing time; and (b) since Gase already

knows about the method of using URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job

to be requested and printed by the printer, it would have been obvious for Gase to use

URLs to represent individual print pages of a print job to be requested and printed by

the printer, when Gase only interest in printing a page within a multi-page documents-

especially the multi-page document contains hundreds of pages.

9.   Claims 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Gase (US 6,184,996) in view of Debry (US 6,385,728).

Regarding claim 21: Gase teaches a print server (the computer that generates the URL message other than the computer where the print job corresponds to the URL is resided, column 3, lines 18-21, column 3, lines 5-9; each client processor/computer is a print server, column 3, lines 1-4, that serves the printer's request, column 1, lines 41-45, column 3, lines 25-30) for transmitting job location data (URL, column 3, lines 15-21) to a printer, comprising: a storage (computer application has a print job ready for submission to printer, column 3, lines 5-6, i.e., the print server is having a print job of its own (not the URL to be transmitted) that is already created and being held in the client processor before sending to the printer. The process that is preventing the server from losing the print job of its own before the print job is being sent to the printer is storing. It is inherent that storing a print job uses a storage); a transmitter (the program code of the program module, column 1, lines 22-25, of the computer that controls communicating the URL message, column 3, lines 16-21, to a printer) for sending the job location data to a printer; and a receiver (the program code of the program module, column 1, lines 22-25, of the computer that controls the receiving function of the computer such as receiving a home page, column 3, lines 50-53) for receiving data from a network. (WWW fig., 1)

Note: It is inherently that when a computer using program modules/software for controlling the functions of the computer, different functions of the computer require different program code.

Gase does not teach: the receiver receives the job location data from a host computer, and the storage temporarily stores the received job location data.

Debry, in the same area of sending a print request from a printer to a host computer to request a document to be printed by the printer, (column 11, lines 63-67, column 11, lines 1-5, fig. 5) teaches the host computer (file source, column 5, lines 20-

25, document source, column 7, lines 16) sends job location data (column 7, lines 20-25, column 10, line 65) showing a location of the job data to the user's computer, (Column 6, lines 60-62), and the user's computer receives the job location data temporarily stores the job location data (the print job location information is located in the will call certificate, column 7, lines 15-25, and the will call certificate is being send with a job request, column 8, lines 65-67. Therefore, the will call certificate/print job location information is temporarily being stored in the user's computer from the time the user's computer received the will call certificate to the time the certificate being sent), before transmitting the job location data to a print server.

Since the computer used by a user would be used as a print server in Debry, column 6, lines 65-67, column 7, lines 1-2, and the client processor (computer) in Gase is a print server, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's receiver and storage of the print server to include: the receiver receives job location data from a host computer, and the storage for temporarily storing the received job location data.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printing system by the teaching of Debry because of the following reasons: (a) the user, column 3, lines 5-9, Gase, in one computer that may wish to have a print job that is presented in another computer submitted to the printer, would not have to walk to the another computer to check the URL of the print job or remembering the URL of the print job if Gase's computer system is being modified to have the host computer sends job location data (URL) showing a location of the job data to the printer server (the computer that sends URL to a printer to request a print job from the host); (b) it would have solved the problem created when a user would like to print a document in a remote location but the user's computer system

is not secure, is having too much network traffic, or may not have storage space for receiving the print job, as taught by Debry at column 3, lines 44-65; and (c) temporarily storing the job location data would prevent the server from losing the job location data.

Regarding claim 22: Gase teaches a method of operating a print server (the computer that generates the URL message other than the computer where the print job resided, column 3, lines 18-21, column 3, lines 5-9; each client processor is a print server, column 3, lines 1-4, that serves the printer's request, column 1, lines 41-45, column 3, lines 25-30) for transmitting job location data (URL, column 3, lines 15-21) to a printer comprising steps of: sending job location data (URL, column 3, line 18) showing a location of job data to a printer. (column 3, lines 15-20)

Gase does not teach receiving job location data from a host computer, and temporarily storing the received job location data.

Debry, in the same area of sending a print request from a printer to a host computer to request a document to be printed by the printer, (column 11, lines 63-67, column 11, lines 1-5, fig. 5) teaches the host computer (file source, column 5, lines 20-25, document source, column 7, lines 16) sends job location data (column 7, lines 20-25, column 10, line 65) showing a location of the job data to the user's computer, (Column 6, lines 60-62), and the user's computer receives the job location data temporarily stores the job location data (the print job location information is located in the will call certificate, column 7, lines 15-25, and the will call certificate is being send with a job request, column 8, lines 65-67. Therefore, the will call certificate/print job location information is temporarily being stored in the user's computer from the time the user's computer received the will call certificate to the time the certificate being sent), before transmitting the job location data to a print server.

Since the computer used by a user would be used as a print server in Debry, column 6, lines 65-67, column 7, lines 1-2, and the client processor (computer) in Gase is a print server, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's receiving step to include: receiving job location data from the host computer, and temporarily storing the received job location data.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printing system by the teaching of Debry because of the following reasons: (a) the user, column 3, lines 5-9, Gase, in one computer that may wish to have a print job that is presented in another computer submitted to the printer, would not have to walk to the another computer to check the URL of the print job or remembering the URL of the print job if Gase's computer system is being modified to have the host computer sends job location data (URL) showing a location of the job data to the printer server (the computer that sends URL to a printer to request a print job from the host); (b) it would have solved the problem created when a user would like to print a document in a remote location but the user's computer system is not secure, is having too much network traffic, or may not have storage space for receiving the print job, as taught by Debry at column 3, lines 44-65; and (c) temporarily storing the job location data would prevent the server from losing the job location data.

Regarding claim 23: Gase teaches record medium readable (note) by a computer on which a program for instructing a computer (the computer that generates the URL message other than the computer where the print job resided, column 3, lines 18-21, column 3, lines 5-9; each client processor is a print server, column 3, lines 1-4, that serves the printer's request, column 1, lines 41-45, column 3, lines 25-30) to execute the following steps is recorded, the steps comprising: a step of sending job location data

(URL, column 3, line 18) showing a location of job data to a printer, (column 3, lines 15-30) and a step of receiving (column 3, lines 50-52) data from a network. (WWW fig., 1)

Note: Gase, column 1, lines 20-25, teaches the computer is running by operating system and program modules/software; it is inherently that a computer controlled by operating system and program modules/software requires a record medium readable by a computer for storing the operating system and program steps.

Gase does not teach the step of receives job location data from a host computer, and the step of temporarily storing the received job location data.

Debry, in the same area of sending a print request from a printer to a host computer to request a document to be printed by the printer, (column 11, lines 63-67, column 11, lines 1-5, fig. 5) teaches the host computer (file source, column 5, lines 20-25, document source, column 7, lines 16) sends job location data (column 7, lines 20-25, column 10, line 65) showing a location of the job data to the user's computer, (Column 6, lines 60-62), and the user's computer receives the job location data temporarily stores the job location data (the print job location information is located in the will call certificate, column 7, lines 15-25, and the will call certificate is being send with a job request, column 8, lines 65-67. Therefore, the will call certificate/print job location information is temporarily being stored in the user's computer from the time the user's computer received the will call certificate to the time the certificate being sent), before transmitting the job location data to a print server.

Since the computer used by a user would be used as a print server in Debry, column 6, lines 65-67, column 7, lines 1-2, and the client processor (computer) in Gase is a print server, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's receiving step to include: a

step of receiving job location data from the host computer and a step of temporarily storing the received job location data.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printing system by the teaching of Debry because of the following reasons: (a) the user, column 3, lines 5-9, Gase, in one computer that may wish to have a print job that is presented in another computer submitted to the printer, would not have to walk to the another computer to check the URL of the print job or remembering the URL of the print job if Gase's computer system is being modified to have the host computer sends job location data (URL) showing a location of the job data to the printer server (the computer that sends URL to a printer to request a print job from the host); (b) it would have solved the problem created when a user would like to print a document in a remote location but the user's computer system is not secure, is having too much network traffic, or may not have storage space for receiving the print job, as taught by Debry at column 3, lines 44-65; and (c) temporarily storing the job location data would prevent the server from losing the job location data.

Response to Arguments

10.   Applicant's arguments filed on 11/10/2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to applicant's argument that Gase does not teach a storing unit for storing job data of a print job and the host computer can generate the job data of a print job at a time which is later than a time of receipt of the print job, has been considered.

In reply: Gase teaches a printing system (fig. 1) comprising: a host computer (client processor, column 3, lines 26-28) for generating job data (text/job data in a

response, column 3, lines 28-29, which is generated by the client processor; also see

column 1, lines 40-47) of a print job (print job, column 3, line 29); a storage unit (in order

for the computer not losing a print job data that is created by an application, the print job

data must be stored in a storage device; the print job ready for submission, column 3,

lines 4-7, is referring to the actual print data has already been generated) inside the

host computer for storing the job data; wherein the host computer can (possible)

generate the job data of the print job at a time which is later than a time of receipt of the

print job (column 4, lines 40-47, column 4 lines 15-25, teaches the print job is added by

entering an URL address; since inherently, the URL is a name, and can be enter

regardless whether the print job data is generated or not. Therefore, inherently, it is

possible for the host computer to generate the job data of the print job at a time which is

later than a time of receipt of the print job name).

With respect to applicant's argument that Gase does not teach a printer

processes a print job according to a condition of a print engine and a receive buffer

memory, has been considered.

In reply: Gase does not teach the details within the printer - a print engine, a

receive buffer memory, and wherein the printer processes the print job according to a

condition of the engine and the receive buffer memory.

Zimmerman, in the same area using a printer for printing, shows the detail of a

printer having a print engine, (column 5, line 29) a receive buffer memory, (column 5,

lines 35-36) and wherein the printer processes the print job (time to print, column 5,

lines 35-39) according to a condition (speed, column 5, line 29) of the engine and the

receive buffer memory (percentage of page in buffer, column 5, lines 25-39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer to include: a print

engine, a receive buffer memory, and wherein the printer processes the print job

according to a condition of the engine and the receive buffer memory.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to have modified Gase's printer by the teaching of Zimmerman

because of the following reasons: (a) it would have provide a hardware device/print

engine to carry out the printing; (b) it would prevent the data from being lost by using a

buffer; and (c) it would have prevented the print engine from stopping during printing

which will degrade the print quality.

With respect to applicant's argument that user 20 computer, Debry, is not a

server has been considered.

In reply: Column 6, lines 65-67, column 7, lines 1-2, Debry, teaches a server is a

computer that manage the function of a printer and device queuing. Server computer is

a computer that performs both the server function or other functions. User 20 is a

computer. Therefore, Debry teaches to use a server computer as the computer 20 such

that computer 20 would perform both a server function as well as other the function

such as storing print job location information request from a document source computer,
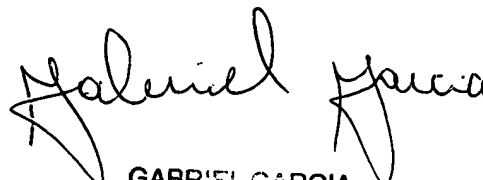
column 7, lines 15-25, column 8, lines 50-65.

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to King Y. Poon whose telephone number is (703) 305-0892

1/9/04

GABRIEL GARCIA
PRIMARY EXAMINER